

TITLE

BRAKE CALIPER FOR DISC BRAKE ASSEMBLY AND METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING SAME

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates in general to vehicle disc brake assemblies and in particular to a brake caliper adapted for use in such a vehicle disc brake assembly and method and apparatus for producing the brake caliper.

10 Most vehicles are equipped with a brake system for slowing or stopping movement of the vehicle in a controlled manner. A typical brake system for an automobile or light truck includes a disc brake assembly for each of the front wheels and either a drum brake assembly or a disc brake assembly for each of the rear wheels. The brake assemblies are actuated by hydraulic or pneumatic
15 pressure generated when an operator of the vehicle depresses a brake pedal. The structures of these drum brake assemblies and disc brake assemblies, as well as the actuators therefor, are well known in the art.

A typical disc brake assembly includes a rotor which is secured to the wheel of the vehicle for rotation therewith. The rotor includes a pair of opposed
20 friction plates which are selectively engaged by portions of a caliper assembly. The caliper assembly is slidably supported by pins secured to an anchor plate. The anchor plate is secured to a non-rotatable component of the vehicle, such as the vehicle frame. The caliper assembly includes a pair of brake shoes which are disposed on opposite sides of the rotor. The brake shoes are operatively
25 connected to one or more hydraulically actuated pistons for movement between a non-braking position, wherein they are spaced apart from the opposed friction plates of the rotor, and a braking position, wherein they are moved into frictional engagement with the opposed friction plates of the rotor. When the operator of

the vehicle depresses the brake pedal, the piston urges the brake shoes from the non-braking position to the braking position so as to frictionally engage the friction plates of the rotor and thereby slow or stop the rotation of the associated wheel of the vehicle.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a brake caliper adapted for use in a vehicle disc brake assembly and method and apparatus for producing the same. The brake caliper of the present invention includes a cast brake caliper having an inboard
10 leg portion and an outboard leg portion which are interconnected by an intermediate bridge portion. The brake caliper has a pair of locating surfaces provided on the inboard leg portion and a locating surface provided on the outboard leg portion. According to the present invention, the pair of locating surfaces provided on the inboard leg portion and the locating surface provided on
15 the outboard leg portion are integrally formed by a core member of a casting apparatus during the casting of the brake caliper. The method for producing the brake caliper of the present invention comprises the steps of: (a) providing a mold member having at least two mold sections; (b) providing a core member having at least a first male extension which is adapted to form an integrally cast
20 locating recess in the brake caliper which is used as a locating surface for subsequent machining of the brake caliper; (c) disposing the core member in the mold member in a predetermined position; (d) supplying a suitable material to the mold member so as to form a brake caliper within the mold; (e) removing the brake caliper from the mold, wherein the brake caliper includes an integrally cast
25 locating recess formed therein by the first male extension of the core member; and (f) machining the brake caliper using at least the integrally cast locating recess formed therein as a locating surface.

Other advantages of this invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments, when read in light of the accompanying drawings.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a first embodiment of a prior art brake caliper.

Fig. 2 is a side view of the prior art brake caliper illustrated in prior art Fig. 1.

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Fig. 3 is a top view of the prior art brake caliper illustrated in prior art Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 4 is an inboard facing side view of the prior art brake caliper illustrated in prior art Figs. 1-3.

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Fig. 5 is a block diagram showing a sequence of steps for producing either the first embodiment of the prior art brake caliper illustrated in prior art Figs. 1-4 and/or the second embodiment of a prior art brake caliper illustrated in prior art Figs. 6-12.

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Fig. 6 is a top view of a portion of a prior art casting apparatus adapted for use in producing the prior art brake calipers, the second embodiment of the prior art brake caliper being illustrated.

Fig. 8 is a sectional view taken along line 8-8 of prior art Fig. 6.

Fig. 7 is a sectional view taken along line 7-7 of prior art Fig. 6.

Fig. 9 is a sectional view taken along line 9-9 of prior art Fig. 6.

Fig. 10 is a sectional view taken along line 10-10 of prior art Fig. 6.

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Fig. 11 is a perspective view of the prior art casting apparatus with the mold portion thereof not being shown.

Fig. 12 is another perspective view of the prior art casting apparatus with the mold portion thereof not being shown.

Fig. 13 is a perspective view of a brake caliper produced in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 14 is another perspective view of the brake caliper of the present invention.

5 Fig. 15 is a top view of the brake caliper of the present invention.

Fig. 16 is an inboard facing side view of the brake caliper of the present invention.

Fig. 17 is a block diagram showing a sequence of steps for producing the brake caliper of the present invention illustrated in Figs. 13-16.

10 Fig. 18 is a top view of a portion of a casting apparatus according to the present invention adapted for use in producing the brake caliper of the present invention.

Fig. 19 is a sectional view taken along line 19-19 of Fig. 18.

Fig. 20 is a sectional view taken along line 20-20 of Fig. 18.

15 Fig. 21 is a sectional view taken along line 21-21 of Fig. 18.

Fig. 22 is a perspective view of the casting apparatus according to the present invention with the mold portion thereof not being shown.

Fig. 23 is another perspective view of the casting apparatus according to the present invention with the mold portion thereof not being shown.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to the drawings, there is illustrated in Figs. 1-4 a prior art brake caliper, indicated generally at 10, adapted for use in a vehicle disc brake assembly. It should be noted that while this invention will be described and
25 illustrated in conjunction with the particular prior art brake caliper structure disclosed herein, it will be appreciated that this invention may be used in conjunction with other brake caliper structures adapted for use in other kinds of vehicle disc brake assemblies.

The illustrated brake caliper 10 is adapted for use in a "Colette" type of disc brake assembly, such as that shown in U.S. Patent No. 5,323,882 to Waterman et al. and U.S. Patent No. Re 30,255 to Rath et al., the disclosures of both of these patents incorporated herein by reference. The prior art brake caliper 10 is a generally C-shaped single-pot brake caliper and includes an inboard leg portion 12 and an outboard leg portion 14 which are interconnected by an intermediate bridge portion 16. The inboard leg 12 of the prior art brake caliper 10 includes a pair of ears 20 and 22. As best shown in Fig. 4, the ear 20 includes an opening 20A formed therethrough, and the ear 22 includes an opening 22A formed therethrough. In the illustrated embodiment, the openings 20A and 22A are non-threaded or through holes and are adapted to receive a portion of a slide pin bolt (not shown) for supporting the brake caliper 10 for sliding movement during actuation thereof in a known manner. The prior art brake caliper 10 is formed from any suitable castable material, such as for example, iron, aluminum and alloys thereof.

The prior art brake caliper 10 further includes a recess 30 and a pair of first surfaces 32 and 34 and a pair of second surfaces (only one of the second pair of surfaces best shown at 35 in prior art Fig. 2), for a purpose to be discussed below. Preferably, the recess 30 is a generally conical-shaped closed recess, the surfaces 32 and 34 are generally flat surfaces, and the surfaces 35 are generally flat angled surfaces as shown in Fig. 2. Also, the recess 30 and the surfaces 32, 34 and 35 are preferably as cast surfaces accurately formed during the casting process to predetermined tolerances although slight cleaning or brushing of one or more of the recess 30 and the surfaces 32, 34 and 35 may occur subsequent to the casting process. The prior art brake caliper 10 further includes a fluid supply inlet port 36, a bleed port 38, and a piston bore 40 (partially shown in Fig. 2). Alternatively, the structure of the prior art brake caliper 10 can be other than illustrated if so desired.

Referring now to prior art Fig. 5 and using the same reference characters to refer to corresponding parts, there is illustrated a block diagram showing a sequence of steps for producing a prior art brake caliper, indicated generally at 10' in prior art Figs. 6-12, as being a prior art twin-pot piston brake caliper and shown in phantom or broken lines. The prior art brake caliper 10' is generally similar to the prior art brake caliper 10 except that it is a twin-pot caliper whereas the caliper 10 is a single-pot caliper. Thus, it is understood that the following process described below which is used to produce the prior art twin-pot brake caliper 10' also applies to the prior art single-pot brake caliper 10.

As shown therein, the prior art brake caliper 10' is produced in a casting apparatus, indicated generally at 60 in prior art Figs. 6-12, during a known horizontal split line casting process during step 50. As used herein, the term horizontal split line casting process means that the prior art brake caliper 10' is produced using typically a mold 62 having two mold or pattern sections 62A and 62B which are disposed horizontally with respect to one another so as to produce a horizontal split line H, as shown in prior art Figs. 2 and 6-12. In the illustrated embodiment, the mold section 62A defines an upper mold section and the mold section 62B defines a lower mold section 62B.

As shown in prior art Figs. 6-12, the casting apparatus 60 includes a core member, indicated generally at 66 and shown in solid lines, disposed in the mold 62 in a predetermined position. The core member 66 is made of a suitable known material, such as for example, sand and resin, and the mold 62 is made of a suitable material, such as for example, sand and resin. Thus, it is understood that the core member 66 typically is a consumable or non-reusable member which can be used only one time in the casting process and that the mold 62 is a non-consumable or reusable member which can be used countless times over before it wears out.

As best shown in prior art Fig. 10, the upper mold section 62A of the mold 62 includes a first “male” extension or protuberance 70. The first extension 70 has a generally conical shape and is effective to produce the conical recess 30 in the prior art cast brake caliper 10’. Also, as best shown in prior art Fig. 7, the upper mold section 62A includes a pair of second male extensions or protuberances 72 and 74. The second extensions 72 and 74 have a generally triangular shaped cross section and are effective to produce the generally flat surfaces 32 and 34, respectively, on the prior art brake caliper 10’. In addition, as best shown in prior art Fig. 7, the lower mold section 62B includes a pair of angled surfaces 76. The surfaces 76 are effective to produce the angled surfaces 35 on the prior art brake caliper 10.

Next, the “as cast” prior art brake caliper 10 or 10’ is removed from the casting apparatus during step 52. As discussed above, the as cast prior art brake caliper 10 or 10’ includes the conical recess 30 and the flat surfaces 32 and 34.

Following this, selected surfaces of the as cast prior art brake caliper 10 or 10’ are machined to predetermined tolerances using a known machining apparatus (not shown) during step 54. To accomplish this, the conical recess 30 and the surfaces 32 and 34 are used as datum or locating surfaces. In particular, a suitable locating member, such as a predetermined sized ball 60 (shown in phantom in Fig. 2 in conjunction with the prior art brake caliper 10), is disposed in the conical recess 30 and a first clamp member (not shown), which is operative to clamp and apply a first force F1 to a selected surface of the inboard leg portion 12 of the caliper 10 or 10’ to hold the ball 60 in the recess 30, and a second clamp member (not shown), which is operative to clamp and apply a second force F2 to a selected surface of the outboard leg 14 of the caliper 10 or 10’, are used to define a first vertical plane Z of the as cast brake caliper 10 or 10’. Next, the ball 60 and the surfaces 32 and 34 are used to define a second horizontal plane Y of the as cast brake caliper 10 or 10’. Following this, the ball

60 and a third clamp member (not shown), which is operative to clamp and apply a third force F3 on the brake caliper 10 or 10' at a generally opposite location to one of the clamping surfaces 35 provided on a side portion of the outboard leg portion 12, are used to define a third vertical plane X of the as cast brake caliper 10 or 10'. Alternatively, other suitable methods can be used to hold or clamp the caliper 10 or 10' to enable the surfaces 30, 32, 34 and 35 to be used as locating surfaces to determine the planes X, Y and Z. For example, forces other than those already described and/or in addition to can be applied to the caliper 10 or 10' at the following locations: forces F4A and F4B can be applied to the caliper ears 20 and 22, respectively, as shown in prior art Fig. 4 and/or forces F5A and F5B can be applied to the outboard leg portion 14 of the caliper 10 or 10', also shown in prior art Fig. 4.

In the illustrated embodiment, the X plane and the Z plane bisect one another in a generally perpendicular manner. And in the illustrated embodiment, the Y plane and the Z plane bisect one another in a generally perpendicular manner. Alternatively, the orientation of one or more of the three planes X, Y and Z can be other than illustrated if so desired. Also, as shown in prior art Figs. 1 and 2, a common point Q is defined by the intersection of the three planes X, Y and Z.

Once the above described three planes X, Y and Z of the horizontal split line as cast brake caliper 10 or 10' have been established and with the forces F1, F2 and F3 applied, selected surfaces of the brake caliper 10 or 10' are machined to predetermined tolerances. In the illustrated embodiment, the selected surfaces include the machining of ears 20 and 22 and the machining of a rough cast piston bore 40. In particular, as shown in prior art Fig. 3, an outer surface 22B of the ear 22 is machined a predetermined distance A relative to the Z axis so as to define a flat outer surface which is in parallel relationship with the Z axis. Similarly, an outer surface 20B of the ear 20 is machined a predetermined

distance A1 relative to the Z axis so as to define a flat outer surface which is in parallel relationship with the Z axis. In the illustrated embodiment, the distances A and A1 are the same.

Also, as shown in prior art Fig. 4, the opening 22A is machined a
5 predetermined distance C with respect to the X axis and a predetermined distance D with respect to the Y axis. Similarly, the opening 20A is machined a predetermined distance C1 with respect to the X axis and a predetermined distance D1 with respect to the Y axis. In the illustrated embodiment, the distances C and C1 are the same and the distances D and D1 are the same. In
10 addition, as shown in prior art Fig. 4, the piston bore 40 is machined along the X axis a predetermined distance B with respect to the Y axis so as to define a piston bore radius R. Following this, in step 56, other selected surfaces of the prior art brake caliper 10 are machined to predetermined tolerances to produce the finish machined prior art brake caliper 10 or 10'. To accomplish this, one or more of
15 the surfaces 20B and 22B, the apertures 20A and 22A, and the piston bore 40 are used as datum points to carry out the finish machining of the brake caliper 10 or 10' during step 56. The structure and method for producing the prior art brake caliper 10 or 10' thus far described and illustrated is conventional in the art.

Turning now to Figs. 13-16, there is illustrated a first embodiment of a
20 brake caliper, indicated generally at 100, produced in accordance with the present invention. It should be noted that while this invention will be described and illustrated in conjunction with the particular brake caliper structure disclosed herein, it will be appreciated that this invention may be used in conjunction with other brake caliper structures adapted for use in other kinds of vehicle disc brake
25 assemblies. For example, the invention may be used in conjunction with opposed or non-opposed piston types of disc brake assemblies having one or more than one associated brake pistons. The brake caliper 100 of the present

invention is formed from any suitable castable material, such as for example, iron, aluminum and alloys thereof.

The illustrated brake caliper 100 is adapted for use in a “Colette” type of and is a generally C-shaped twin-pot brake caliper. The brake caliper 100
5 includes an inboard leg portion 112 and an outboard leg portion 114 which are interconnected by an intermediate bridge portion 116. The inboard leg 112 of the brake caliper 100 includes a pair of ears 120 and 122. Each of the ears 120 and 122 includes an opening 120A and 122A, respectively, formed therethrough. The openings 120A and 122A are adapted to receive a portion of a slide pin bolt
10 (not shown) for supporting the brake caliper 100 for sliding movement during actuation thereof in a known manner. In the illustrated embodiment, the openings are non-threaded or through holes. However, the openings can be threaded holes depending upon the particular vehicle disc brake assembly design.

The brake caliper 100 further includes a recess 130, a first pair of surfaces
15 132 and 134, and second pair of surfaces 146 and 148 for a purpose to be discussed below. In the illustrated embodiment, the recess 130 is preferably a generally conical-shaped closed recess, the surfaces 132 and 134 are preferably generally flat surfaces, and the surfaces 146 and 148 are preferably generally angled flat surfaces which in this embodiment have a generally V-shape. Also,
20 the recess 130 and the surfaces 132, 134, 146 and 148 are preferably as cast surfaces accurately formed during the casting process although slight cleaning or brushing of one or more of the recess 130 and the surfaces 132, 134, 146 and 148 may occur subsequent to the casting process. Also, for discussion purposes, the surfaces 132 and 134 are shown in Figs. 13 and 15 as being round surfaces but
25 actually the surfaces 132 and 134 are not round nor visibly distinct or different from the adjacent surface of the caliper in that portion thereof.

The brake caliper 100 further includes a pair of fluid supply inlet ports 136, a common bleed port 138, and a pair of piston bores 140. Alternatively, the structure of the brake caliper 100 can be other than illustrated if so desired. For example, the particular shape of the recess 130 of the brake caliper 100 could be any other suitable shape for a purpose to be discussed below.

Referring now to Fig. 17, there is illustrated a block diagram showing a sequence of steps for the brake caliper 100 of the present invention. As shown therein, the brake caliper 100 of this invention is produced in a casting apparatus, indicated generally at 160 in Figs. 18-21, preferably during a vertical split line casting process during step 150. To accomplish this, the casting process uses a mold 162 having two mold or pattern sections 162A and 162B which are disposed vertically with respect to one another so as to produce a vertical split, which is illustrated for discussions purposes by vertical split line V1 in Figs. 18 and 21-23. In the illustrated embodiment, the mold section 162A defines a first side or outboard side mold section and the mold section 162B defines a second side or inboard side mold section 162B. Alternatively, the brake caliper 100 of this invention could be produced during a horizontal split line casting process if so desired.

As shown in Figs. 18-21, the casting apparatus 160 includes a core member, indicated generally at 166 and shown in solid lines, disposed in the mold 162 in a predetermined position. The core member 166 is made of a known suitable material, such as for example, sand and resin, and the mold 162 is made of a suitable material, such as for example, sand and resin. Thus, it is understood that the core member 166 is a consumable or non-reusable member which can be used only one time in the casting process, and that the mold 162 is a non-consumable or reusable member which can be used countless times over before it wears out.

As best shown in Fig. 20, the core member 166 includes a first “male” extension or protuberance 170. The first extension 170 has a generally conical shape and is effective to produce the conical recess 130 in the brake caliper 100. Also, as best shown in Fig. 21, the core member 166 includes a pair of second male extensions or protuberances (only one of such extensions shown in Fig. 21 at 172). The second extensions 172 are generally flat planar surfaces and are effective to produce the generally flat surfaces 132 and 134 on the brake caliper 100. In addition, as best shown in Fig. 19, the core member 166 includes a pair of angled surfaces 176. The surfaces 176 are effective to produce the generally V-shaped angled flat surfaces 146 and 148 on the brake caliper 100.

Next, the “as cast” brake caliper 100 is removed from the casting apparatus during step 152. As discussed above, the as cast brake caliper 100 includes the conical recess 130 and the flat surfaces 132, 134, 146 and 148. As will be discussed below, the recess 130 and the surfaces 132 and 134 define locating surfaces and the surfaces 146 and 148 define clamping surfaces.

Following this, selected surfaces of the as cast brake caliper 100 are machined to predetermined tolerances using a known machining apparatus (not shown) during step 154. To accomplish this, the conical recess 130 and the surfaces 132 and 134 are used as datum or locating surfaces. In particular, the caliper 100 is positioned in an “upside down” position (i.e., bridge side facing down), as shown in Fig. 14, and supported in this position by a suitable first locating/supporting member (designated by arrow S11 in Fig. 14), which is disposed in the conical recess 130, and a pair of second locating/supporting members (designated by arrows S12 and S13 in Fig. 14), which engage the surfaces 132 and 134, respectively, to define a first horizontal plane Y1 of the as cast brake caliper 100. Such a suitable first member is the predetermined sized ball 60 shown in phantom in Fig. 2 in conjunction with the prior art brake caliper 10; and a suitable pair of second members are a pair of pins with flat heads.

Next, while in this position, a first clamp member (not shown), which is operative to clamp and apply a first force F11 (shown in Fig. 11), to a selected surface of a middle finger of the outboard leg portion 114 of the caliper 100 generally opposite the ball 60 in the recess 130, and a pair of second clamp members (not shown), which are operative to clamp and apply a pair of second forces F12 and F13 (shown in Fig. 11), to the angled clamping surfaces 146 and 148 of the caliper, respectively, are used to define a second vertical plane X1 and also a third vertical plane Z1 of the caliper 100. Alternatively, other suitable methods can be used to hold or clamp the caliper 100 to enable the surfaces 130, 132, 134, 146 and 148 to be used as locating surfaces to determine the planes X1, Y1 and Z1 if so desired. In the illustrated embodiment, the X1 plane and the Z1 plane bisect one another in a generally perpendicular manner. And in the illustrated embodiment, the Y1 plane and the X1 plane bisect one another in a generally perpendicular manner. Alternatively, the orientation of one or more of the three planes X1, Y1 and Z1 can be other than illustrated if so desired.

In the illustrated embodiment, once the above described three planes X1, Y1 and Z1 of the vertical split line as cast brake caliper 100 have been established and with the forces F11, F12 and F13 applied, selected surfaces of the brake caliper 100 are machined to predetermined tolerances. In the illustrated embodiment, the selected surfaces include the machining of ears 120 and 122 and the machining of a pair of rough cast piston bores 140. In particular, as shown in Fig. 15, an outer surface 122B of the ear 22 is machined a predetermined distance A10 relative to the Z1 axis so as to define a flat outer surface which is in parallel relationship with the Z1 axis. Similarly, an outer surface 120B of the ear 120 is machined a predetermined distance A11 relative to the Z1 axis so as to define a flat outer surface which is in parallel relationship with the Z axis. In the illustrated embodiment, the distances A10 and A11 are the same.

Also, as shown in Fig. 16, the opening 122A is machined a predetermined distance C10 with respect to the X1 axis and a predetermined distance D10 with respect to the Y1 axis. Similarly, the opening 120A is machined a predetermined distance C11 with respect to the X1 axis and a predetermined distance D11 with respect to the Y1 axis. In the illustrated embodiment, the distances C10 and C11 are the same and the distances D10 and D11 are the same. In addition, as shown in Fig. 16, the piston bores 140 are machined with respect to the X1 axis a predetermined distance B10 and with respect to the Y1 axis a predetermined distance B11 so as to define piston bore radii R1. Following this, in step 156, other selected surfaces of the brake caliper 100 are machined to predetermined tolerances to produce the finish machined brake caliper 100. To accomplish this, one or more of the surfaces 120B and 122B, the apertures 120A and 122A, and the piston bores 140 are used as datum points to carry out the finish machining of the brake caliper 100 during step 156.

One advantage of the present invention is that the surfaces 130, 132, 134, 146 and 148 of the caliper 100 of this invention are accurately and reliably formed. This is due to the fact that the core 166 is operative to form the surfaces 130, 132, 134, 146 and 148. As a result of this, the surfaces 132 and 134 on the caliper 100 are spaced apart a predetermined distance D1, as shown in Fig. 15, and the surface 130 is spaced apart from the surfaces 132 and 134 a predetermined distance D2. Thus, even if there is slight shifting of the core 166 in the mold 162, since the core 166 determines and forms the surfaces 130, 132, 134, 146 and 148, the location of these surfaces is not affected. In the prior art caliper 10 or 10', since the mold 62 was operative to form the surfaces 30, 32, 34 and 35, any shifting or movement of the mold would affect the resultant location of these surfaces. Also, since the core 166 (which is destructible or consumable), includes the extension which is effective to produce the conical recess 130 in the brake caliper 100, the caliper 100 can be produced using either

a vertical or horizontal split line casting process. In the prior art brake caliper 10 or 10', since the mold 62 (which is permanent or non-consumable), included the extension 70 to produce the conical recess 30 in the prior art cast brake caliper 10 or 10', the prior art brake caliper 10 or 10' could be produced using only a
5 horizontal split line casting process (i.e., could not remove the prior art brake caliper 10 or 10' from the permanent mold 62 if a vertical split line casting process was attempted to be used because the cast part would be stuck in the mold in a "mold lock" situation).

In accordance with the provisions of the patent statutes, the principle and
10 mode of operation of this invention have been described and illustrated in its preferred embodiments. However, it must be understood that this invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically explained and illustrated without departing from its spirit or scope.

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